

MITCHELL'S BIG
HARBOR PLANSAll Rail Communication Is
Proposed Through
New Tubes.

TO DEEPEN THE KILLS

Pleads With Congressmen
for \$500,000 to Re-
move Reef.

CITY AFTER WATERFRONT

Terminal Projects Will Cost
Millions and Will Bring
More Commerce Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Mayor Mitchell of New York appeared before the committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House today to urge the appropriation by Congress of \$500,000 for the removal of Coenties reef from the East River. The Mayor said that under his administration the New York city government would adopt some form of an agreement with the New York Central railroad for the development of its rail facilities which will result in the establishment of marine terminals on the west side of Manhattan Island from the Battery north.

In addition, he said, a plan ultimately will be adopted for the acquisition by the city of the whole waterfront under provisions which will make this terminal system self-supporting. He described another project for connecting by tunnels under the Hudson River the terminals of the projected New York Central extension with lines running to the Jersey meadows.

"The new subway running from Whitehall street to Montague street in Brooklyn under the East River will be directly under Coenties reef," said Mayor Mitchell. "The excavation of the reef will be carried down to the thirty-five foot level. That can be done in the future only at such imminent risk to the subway to be constructed under the reef as to be a tremendous hazard to life when the tubes are in operation."

"The property," New York city and private capital combined are spending \$500,000 on our new subways.

"The city's contribution to that sum is large. These tubes are an integral and necessary part of this general plan and will rest right under Coenties reef at a given depth. The rock roofs of these tubes would be reduced in tearing out this passage."

Ready to Ask for Bids.

"We are about ready," the Mayor continued, "to advertise for contracts for the construction of these tubes. They are to be completed in three and one-half years. If this Coenties Reef removal is allowed to wait another year the construction of the subway will probably have reached a point where excavation would be a great menace to the tubes."

"The \$500,000 we now ask will protect the tubes against the most insistent conditions of diamond reef."

Mayor Mitchell said that New York had not received a fair share of river and harbor appropriations in the past. He made the following statement in support of this assertion:

"Comparing imports and exports for 1913 we find that \$4,750,000,000 for the nation, \$1,200,000,000 for New York, \$2,424,000,000 and for New York city they were \$1,966,000,000. New York's imports and exports were 46 per cent of those of the nation, 50 per cent of those for the Atlantic seaboard."

"Appropriations for rivers and harbors amounted to \$27,000,000 up to 1911, of which New York State received \$11,222,000. Therefore New York State got only 6.2 per cent of the total appropriation for the nation. That forty-one millions includes the New York Harbor and the New York lake ports. For New York city alone the total river and harbor improvements aggregated about 2 per cent of the total."

"New York has not received her just share because she enjoyed greater natural advantages than other ports. We have now come to the time when we cannot longer rely upon our natural advantages, and when it is necessary to take steps to develop the port to meet the needs of commerce."

Tells of Waterfront Work.

"We are constructing long docks from Forty-fourth street northward to accommodate the transatlantic liners," continued the Mayor. "The necessities of that situation and its relation to the rest of the city are apparent. The project is costing the city \$1,000,000."

"The development of the West side of New York city is a direct result of the fact that the city will put up in direct rail touch with the territory of the United States over the rails of the New York Central."

"In addition the city will actively consider the probability of bringing rail tunnels under the Hudson River from the Jersey meadows to connect with the rail terminals which the city will ultimately construct on the west side of Manhattan Island in order to bring the Jersey railroads and all the territory of the United States over these railroads into direct rail touch with the city and the marine terminals to be constructed there."

"The project of the New York Central Railroad as now planned will involve an expenditure of about \$40,000,000, and to that project the city will contribute a certain proportion."

"The city has initiated also a great terminal improvement in South Brooklyn, where it is proposed that the city shall ultimately acquire all rail facilities along the waterfront from Sixty-third street to the Brooklyn Bridge. It is proposed that the city construct there walls and docks to be municipally owned and operated. A part of that plan is the acquisition of the whole waterfront under a plan that will make it self-sustaining and not increase the municipal debt."

"All these things mean more ships in the harbor and are being done because we expect more commerce in the harbor. All of them are directly related to this improvement which we ask the Government to make in the East River."

"I only cite them to show that New York city is alive to its own interests and expects and proposes to spend vast sums in developing its terminals and the port. The South Brooklyn development will cost the city upward of \$10,000,000. The long docks along Forty-fourth street will cost from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000. Nobody can estimate to-day the cost of the West side improvements. The New York Central plan will involve an expenditure by the city and the company of about \$40,000,000."

Chairman Sparkman asked whether or not New York city intended to take over absolute control of the docks so as to prevent private companies obtaining a monopoly of them.

"Yes, sir," replied Mayor Mitchell, without the slightest hesitation. "Broadly speaking, it is the city's policy to acquire its waterfront, to own and control it, and either operate it itself or secure its operation under such strict municipal control as to insure a monopoly or discrimination in rates or services."

"That," interjected Chairman Sparkman, "is an important point with this committee, so as to make sure that when the municipal docks are a harbor private companies cannot obtain a monopoly in the matter of charges."

In answer to a question, Mayor Mitchell said: "New York city now owns or controls more than 50 per cent of its waterfront. Representative Small asked him to state his attitude toward leasing waterfront facilities to private persons."

Protecting the City.

"We are protecting the city at every point," the Mayor replied, "against losing control of its waterfront facilities, and we are putting in restrictions that give the Dock Commissioner and Sinking Fund Commissioner strict control. All the leases made within the last four years have contained a clause giving such control. The only lease made some years ago did not give such control."

"To-day the policy is to acquire the control of these facilities as rapidly as possible. Some of these unrestricted leases have twenty or thirty years to run."

"Meanwhile," inquired Mr. Small, "you are without power to take them over?"

"Except by condemnation of the leasehold," answered the Mayor.

"It is not contemplated immediately," said the Mayor, "because it would involve a capital expenditure that the city is not ready to make at this time."

Mr. Mitchell referred to the proposal to open the Harlem kills to a depth of eighteen feet, which is part of the project of Col. Black.

"That," said the Mayor, "would give direct connection between the East River and the entire Bronx waterfront and with the North River by way of the Harlem River and the ship canal."

"With the opening of the Erie Canal there will be an enormous increase in traffic, and the result of which it will be absolutely necessary to have that connection from the Hudson to the East River to provide a safe and short connection."

"All these barges will have to go all the way down the Hudson River and around the Battery through waters now already tremendously congested with traffic, and they will have to go down through the Harlem River into the very vortex of Hell gate."

"The danger and menace of that route is so great that it is practically impossible, and the tugboat or barge captain would prefer to go around by the Battery if this improvement is not made."

It is proposed to deepen the Harlem kills and also to straighten the channel of the Ship Canal very close to its mouth at the Hudson River and thus provide a straight and simple passage from the Hudson to the East River.

"That would mean an enormous commercial saving. That shorter passage would mean the opening of the waterfront of the Bronx to the Erie Canal traffic. The city has appropriated \$1,150,000 toward that improvement."

Mayor Mitchell was a guest of President Wilson at the White House. It was Mr. Mitchell's second visit to the White House since his election, he having attended the first Cabinet dinner in December.

It is understood that the political situation in New York was discussed and that the outlook for the election of a Democrat as Governor of New York was gone into.

LADY'S RADIUM PLAN
AIDED IN THE HOUSE

Proposed Legislation Is Referred to Committee Favorable to Conservation.

VOTE STANDS 188 TO 119

Hearings Will Be Held on Question of Federal Control of the Output.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Conservation by the Government of radium-bearing ore in the United States received its first victory in Congress today.

By a vote of 188 to 119 the House decided that the legislation proposed for the withdrawal of all "radium mines" from public lands should be considered by the Committee on Mines and not by the Public Lands Committee.

Two radium bills were introduced yesterday, one by Representative Foster of Illinois, chairman of the Mines Committee, and the other by Chairman Scott of the Public Lands Committee.

It is known by the members of the House that the Mines Committee favors the withdrawal of all lands containing radium bearing mineral, while the other committee will fight for private exploitation.

Radium conservation hearings were conducted next week by the Committee on Mines. Dr. Howard A. Kelly of Baltimore and Dr. Robert Abbe of New York, two of the country's leading cancer experts; Secretary of Interior Lane, who first advocated radium conservation; the entire Colorado Congressional delegation; and other persons will appear to testify.

There is a decided opinion in Congress in favor of withdrawing all of Colorado lands which contain radium deposits.

The action of the House today is considered as indicative of the future attitude of Congress on this subject.

DENIES RADIUM CURES

Dr. Russell Deplors "False Hope for Sufferers."

Dr. Worthington Sees Russell, Expert in the Matter, and Believes the Much-Research and Chief of the X-ray Department of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, writes in the current issue of the Scientific American that he has seen nothing after repeated visits to all the European centers where radium is used to prove that radium is a specific remedy for cancer.

He makes the statement after a most thorough investigation and backs it with quotations from cancer experts in England and France.

Dr. Russell deplors the publicity recently given to statements of doctors saying that radium has cured cancer, which he said while radium may be helpful in superficial cases, the opinion of the greatest experts is that the cure at the earliest possible stage is the only sure cure for cancer and that radium may be of value after an operation.

The expert is emphatic in his statements, however, that radium does no harm has been done by the announcements of cures through radium. He says that it influences victims of cancer who should submit to the knife to defer operations until too late.

Earnest Efforts Defeated.

"Just as the earnest efforts of those interested in a popular campaign against cancer are being defeated," he writes, "and our patients are realizing the necessity of operation, comes the positive statement, heralded over the radio, that cancer can be cured by radium. The statement is all the more harmful because it purports to come from eminent surgeons and further because there is no element of truth in what has been said."

Dr. Russell recites many tragic incidents of cancer victims who delayed operations through hope of some cure other than surgery. "There is no damnable scheme," he says, "than that which works upon the credulity of the incurable sick with a promise of cure."

"Nonetheless," he continues, "that radium has its field of usefulness in the treatment of certain conditions, particularly of benign growths, is not to be denied, but the statement of cancer advocates that it is a specific remedy for cancer is to be challenged. A proper degree of enthusiasm is laudable, but only when it is tempered with scientific and conservative judgment."

Dr. Russell says that the most experienced with radium are not prepared to state just what the effect is upon cancer. The crucial point is just what may be considered the verge of cancer, which has been many cases come to the hospital in which the primary growth had disappeared under radium irradiation, but with immense metastases appearing some months after.

"Is it justifiable to record and report such cases as cures? Decidedly no. A case cannot be said to be cured of cancer until five years have elapsed without a recurrence. We are testing many methods of treatment at the Skin and Cancer Hospital, but while we are getting interesting and encouraging results from some, we would be dealing honestly with our patients not with those who look to us for our opinions if we made more positive statements for some time to come."

The effect of radium cannot be correctly judged unless comparatively large amounts of high radioactivity are employed and unless the proper technique is used. The employment of a radium source of low activity, in cancer, has many large, but will not produce results. It is said that one surgeon who was using a considerable quantity of a radium preparation without result had it tested by a reliable judge of radium activity and was told that the radium was of low activity.

Dr. Russell tells of reports made by Dr. Wickham and Dennis of the Paris Laboratory to the effect that radium has only a local and palliative effect, although in certain cases of cancer a state of apparent cure has remained for several years. These doctors, however, have not been after operation for cancer. Dr. Russell says there is no warrant for saying radium is a cure for malignant tumors.

WIFE GONE; SUES FOR \$50,000.

Broker Accuses Realty Man of Leaving Away Young Wife.

Richard Darling, president of W. A. Darling & Son, whose uncle, Herman Darling, was used in the Supreme Court yesterday for \$50,000 damages for alienating the affections of Mrs. Katherine Lyall Shaw by Robert M. Shaw, banker and broker at 20 Broad street.

Shaw alleges that he was married on March 15 last to Katherine Lyall, 31 years old, and that he lived happily with her until December 31, when she was suddenly transferred to the hands of a man who had acquired an influence over her, and that she had been seduced by him.

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THE OLDEST AND THE STRONGEST

The first policy written in this country guaranteeing the payment of a mortgage was issued by this company in 1892.

Since that time we have guaranteed \$800,000,000 of first mortgages, of which \$285,000,000 have been paid off and \$515,000,000 are still outstanding. On all this vast amount no investor has ever waited for his interest or lost a dollar of his principal.

We have the Guaranteed First Mortgage security in such form that you can invest any amount from \$200 up. Interest 4 1/2%.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND-MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO. Capital & Surplus, \$9,000,000. 176 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Nassau St., N. Y. 350 Fulton St., N. Y. 350 Fulton St., N. Y.

KING'S LIBELLER WINS RIGHT TO STAY HERE

Court Holds It No More Serious to Attack George V. Than Street Sweeper.

MYLIUS NOW IN CANADA

Decision of U. S. Court of Appeals May Cause Return to This Country.

To libel the King of England is no more heinous a crime than to libel a London street sweeper or a field laborer of Devon in the eyes of an American court.

This was the burden of a decision handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday confirming the action of Judge Noyes in admitting Edward F. Mylius to this country on a writ of habeas corpus over the protests of the immigration authorities, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and the United States District Attorney here.

Mylius was convicted in England of libelling King George in an article in the *Illustrated London News* in which the King was pictured as having contracted a moribund marriage with the daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour. Mylius served twelve months in prison and then came to this country, but was held up by the immigration authorities on the ground of moral turpitude.

Probably Will Not Appeal.

Assistant United States District Attorney John N. Boyle says that he will probably make no appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the decision. The Circuit Court of Appeals in the decision, which was written by Judge Cox, holds that libel cannot be considered a crime involving moral turpitude.

We do not lose sight of the brutality of the King, but it does not make the King or the Queen, her children and the daughter of Admiral Seymour," says the decision, "but in construing the law we should proceed on broad, general lines, considering all persons as equal before the law. A decision which makes the infamy of the libel dependent upon the rank of the person libelled cannot be defended on any reasonable basis."

"If it would not involve moral turpitude to publish this libel against a field laborer in Devon or a street sweeper in London it would not involve moral turpitude to publish it regarding the Lord Chancellor or even the King."

Mylius Now in Canada.

Leonard D. Abbott, president of the Free Speech League, who was active in the campaign to have Mylius admitted to the country, said last night that the English newspaper man left this city for Toronto, Canada, last week to visit his relatives and friends there and perhaps make a speech or two.

"I believe it was his ultimate plan to return to Europe to engage in socialist work in either London or Paris," said Mr. Abbott. "Influenced among the Democrats in Congress have tried to smother the bank guarantee bill, but they find that the majority favors it and will not place further obstacles in the way of the measure."

RAILROAD LOSES FARE CASE.

Can't Collect If Price of Ticket Is Too Small, Court Holds.

The first decision in this State involving the right of the purchaser of a railroad ticket to sue by the railroad company on the ground that the agent collected a price less than the legal rate of fare and the purchaser is asked to pay the difference was handed down yesterday by Municipal Court Justice P. De Witt Wells in the Ninth District in an action brought by the New York Central Railroad Company against a passenger.

The court holds that a passenger is not compelled by law to pay the difference. The decision affects many claims made by railroad companies against passengers, who usually pay the amount demanded rather than the cost of defending a suit.

"The incidental pleasures of American travel and the absurdities of the law in some of its workings are shown in this action for \$2," says Justice Wells. "The defendant purchased from the agent of the New York Central Railroad at Rochester a round trip ticket to California, which included a round trip to New York through the great lakes, for which he paid \$109.42."

"When he returned the agent wrote him that in giving the price for the ticket he made a mistake and should have charged \$51.13 more. The defendant, presumably feeling that the agent would lose this sum from his own pocket, sent him \$51.13, a cent more than the amount the agent wrote that he had made a mistake of \$9 for berth and meals on the lake steamer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. This the defendant refused to pay and to recover this \$9 the action is brought. The New York Central by its attorneys contends that under the interstate commerce act it is entitled to recover this \$9. The court is somewhat at a loss to understand how the interstate commerce act can fix the price of meals on Canadian steamers."

The court said that Thomas B. Brennan, director of the defendant, "has spent a great deal of time in preparing briefs and in the trial of this action, for which the defendant must already have incurred expense, so it would probably have been cheaper to have paid the \$9 in the first place."

Telephone Co. to Report Jan. 22.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The up-State Public Service Commission to-day extended from January 13 to January 22 the time in which the New York Telephone Company must file its answer to the order asking for information relative to the value of its telephone rate case.

"The industrial depression from which we are emerging to-day is not a matter that was born within the administration of Woodrow Wilson," the industrial depression from which we have been suffering has existed for more than a year."

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TEACHERS HAVE BOY
ARRESTED IN SCHOOL

Stuyvesant High School Pupil Said to Have Punched Vice-Principal.

STUDENTS MAY STRIKE

Say Comrade Got 'Third Degree' for Smoking in Front of Building.

The door of Vice-Principal Walter E. Foster's office on the second floor of the Stuyvesant High School, Fifteenth street and Irving place, was burst open about 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and out came George Harder, the seventeen-year-old son of Julius P. Harder, well known architect of Bayville, L. I. Close behind him ran Mr. Foster and Harry T. Knox, a teacher of drawing. Pupils who saw the trio said that the two men had hands to the private Young Harder went to the room where he had his desk.

A little later a policeman from the East Twenty-second street station arrived at the school and on complaint of Dr. Foster arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. He at once notified his father, who went to the Essex Market court in time to ask for an adjournment of the case until Thursday afternoon. Magistrate Harris paroled the prisoner in the custody of his father.

None of the principals in the case would talk about it last night, but friends of Young Harder said that he got into trouble because he smoked a cigarette in front of the school in violation of a rule laid down last May. At that time the pupils were asked to sign a pledge not to smoke in the school lunch room and also because they were not allowed to go out at the luncheon period. Pupils say that Mr. Knox ordered Harder to throw away the cigarette or move on. He moved on and his friends say Mr. Knox followed him and repeated the order. This time he threw away the cigarette.

This was on Monday. Yesterday Harder was summoned before Dr. Foster on complaint of Mr. Knox and put through what the pupils term the "third degree." It is said that he demanded to be allowed to go and that when he was refused he used his fists and fought his way out of the room.

As a result of this trouble another strike of the pupils is likely if the charges against Harder are pressed. Members of school societies to which he belongs said that if he wasn't reinstated and restored to full rights they would organize a strike and refuse to attend the sessions until he was.

Mr. Harder said he will engage a lawyer to appear for him on Thursday. Dr. Foster refused to make any statement.

BANK GUARANTEE BILL

PROBABLY WILL PASS

Majority in Congress Favors It and Democrats Will Withdraw Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency will soon report a bill providing a plan for guaranteeing deposits in banks in the New Federal reserve system. Like action will be taken by the corresponding committee in the House.

Indications are that a bank deposit guaranty bill was enacted at this session. A majority in the Senate, including Nelson of Minnesota, a Republican, favors the plan.

Guaranteeing deposits in the glass-oven bill was eliminated in conference. It provided that after the Federal reserve banks had paid 6 per cent on their stock and created a surplus, a fund should be created for guaranteeing depositors. A modification of this plan will be proposed in the bill soon to be reported.

It has been represented that in States where laws guarantee deposits in State institutions the result is disadvantageous to national banks. For this reason there is sentiment among many national banks favorable to Federal guarantee.

William J. Bryan made guaranteeing deposits a leading issue in his campaign against William H. Taft in 1908. "Conservative influence among the Democrats in Congress have tried to smother the bank guarantee plan, but they find that the majority favors it and will not place further obstacles in the way of the measure."

CALAMITY STALKS WITH PROSPERITY IN HOUSE

Republicans Rail at Hard Times and Underwood Pictures Good Ones Coming.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Prosperity and calamity clashed this afternoon in the House of Representatives.

Republicans under the leadership of Representative Humphrey of Washington charged that the nation is in the grip of business paralysis. Majority Leader Charles D. Underwood, of Ohio, in reply attempted to refute the array of statistics presented by Mr. Humphrey.

"The country is in the grip of national calamity," said Mr. Humphrey. "The steel mills are closing, the tariff has struck lumber and shipping like an earthquake in the night. The increase in idleness is tremendous. There are more than 1,000,000 men out of work, thrown out by you Democrats. In the automobile industry alone there have been recently 10,000 layoffs. In the case of business 50,000 men, 3,000 in Cleveland, 25,000 in Detroit and 12,000 in and near Indianapolis."

"The steel industry is already partially paralyzed. Wage earners are losing \$750,000,000 a month, an annual sum of \$7,500,000,000."

"I have heard the birds of ill omen croaking for many months, but I knew the reply was coming from the American people," replied Mr. Underwood. "There will be such a revival of business prosperity next year as will put these croakers to sleep. We came into power at a disturbed time, brought on by the mismanagement of previous political affairs. It is perfectly natural that business should halt to see what the Democrats have done. We have made more legislation than ever was made by a new party before. Republicans pledged themselves to do this, but their promises were only redeemed in a political bankruptcy court."

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MOTOR COATS

Made by Henry Heath—London's most exclusive coat maker—especially for Knox. The stuff in them is in keeping with zero weather and icy winds.

Warmth-without-weight coats that will help to re-discover the joys of motoring in midwinter days—Tweeds and Fleeces. Balmacaans of Irish Frieze.

Coats exceedingly desirable and exclusive.

Fur Lined Coats

Coats lined with Mink, blended Muskrat and Alaska Seal. Collars of natural Otter, unplucked Beaver or Persian Lamb.

Coats of Labrador Beaver with quilted satin lining.

ASKS \$25,000 FROM PERSIA.

Fifth Ave. Merchant Thrown Into Mad Dungeon for Night.

John C. Uhrhau, rug merchant at 114 Fifth avenue, has died a claim of \$25,000 damages against Persia because of his arrest and ill treatment at the little town of Kabrizak a month ago. The State Department has called for a report on the affair from Charles W. Russell, Minister to Persia.

Mr. Uhrhau told about his experience at his office yesterday.

"When I entered Kabrizak I had with me only my suitcase and a revolver. Suddenly from the roadside came a band of thirty men, fifteen of them with rifles. At first we thought they were held up by bandits, but the dress of some of them was too good for that."

"They forced us to dismount and searched us. Because we were nearly broke, they took our money and our money, only letters of credit which they could not use. They took a \$300 scarf pin and searched us to the point of personal indignity. They said they were looking for weapons. I had a revolver, but it was in my baggage."

"The leaders warned us not to attempt to escape or we would be shot dead. The speech was all in Persian and Turkish. I speak Turkish and had no difficulty to understand them."

"Mr. Chasseaud and myself were thrust into a mud wagon with a wet floor. It is mountain country and we were kept there all night without anything to eat or even a drink of water in bitter cold and darkness. In the morning Mr. Chasseaud bribed one of the men to let him telephone the British Ambassador in Teheran. Oh, yes, there were a few telephones in Persia, an installation of the Russians."

"The British Ambassador immediately sent one of his men with a letter secured our release. All of our captors were caught. I am told, and I heard that they were informed that they would each receive a hundred lashes as a preliminary punishment."

"We tried to find out what was back of our seizure. Some said that we were taken to be Armenian murderers against whom a warrant had been sent out. We never did discover the cause."